THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1863. NO. 5.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE---Three Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Fifteen Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion, One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square as follows:

For three months, - - -	$3 50
For six months, - - -	$5 00
For twelve months, - - -	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

Calendar for 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

A BILL FOR ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

A bill under the above title, has passed both Houses of Congress. It is designed to give effect to this tax law, by providing the necessary machinery for its execution. The bill is very long—thirty five pages. A synopsis will be more acceptable to our readers than the whole bill, and is all that we have room for:

Sec. 1 Creates an office in the Treasury Department to be called the office of the Commissioner of Taxes; the salary of the Commissioner $3,000. He prepares under direction of the Secretary, the instructions, regulations, directions, forms, blanks, &c., distributes them, and superintends the execution of the tax law generally.

Sec. 2 Declares each State a Tax Division, to each is appointed a State collector, who must be a resident free holder of the State; his salary to be one-tenth of one per cent. on amount of tax collected in the State, provided it be not less than two thousand nor more than three thousand dollars; State collector to give bond with sufficient sureties, and superintend the tax collections in his division

Sec. 3. Each State collector to divide his State into convenient collection districts following as near as can, the counties or tax districts; Government State collector to appoint for each collection district a district collector, who shall be a resident freeholder, and shall assess, levy and collect the taxes of his district.

Sec. 4. Requires collectors to give bond and security.

Sec. 5. Authorizes a district collector to subdivide his district and appoint as many assistants as he may desire, they being responsible to him, and he to the Government. The State collector shall appoint for each collection district one or more assessors, residents therein, who shall take an oath without favor or partiality to execute their office.

Sec. 6 Requires all persons or associations liable to tax, to make return under oath or affirmation, and at the times and according to the forms which may be prescribed, of all property, income, &c., on which tax is ordered to be levied.

Sec. 7. Enjoins a diligent discharge of duty on the part of collectors and assessors.

Sec 8. Requires the assessors to make taxable list, when property holder fails to make return.

Sec. 9. Imposes a penalty of five hundred dollars and costs on any person making a fraudulent return, and requires the assessors to make a new valuation.

Sec. 10. When property holders refuse or neglect to return property lists, the assessor to enter upon the property, and value for himself, and to add twenty five per cent. to the valuation as a penalty.

Sec. 11. Requires assessor to value property where owner is a non-resident, and of which no lists are returned.

Sec. 12. Allows non-resident property holders to make returns of property to the assessor of the district where they reside, to be forwarded by said assessor to the assessor in whose district the property lies, for his approval and return.

Sec. 13. Prescribes the manner in which the assessor shall make up his property lists, and return them to the district collector. Imposes two hundred dollars fine for tardiness.

Sec. 14. Requires district collectors to give notice through the press or otherwise, of the time and place where assessments may be inspected, and appeals received and determined by the collector.

Sec. 15. Requires district collectors to give public notice when the taxes are due, and the times and places of payment. Persons neglecting so to pay, liable to be charged an addition of ten per cent. Authorizes collectors to distrain the property of delinquents.

Sec. 17. Regulates sales under distraint in certain cases.

Sec. 18. Declares assessed taxes a preferred lien on property.

Sec 19. Provides for selling real estate for taxes when there is not sufficient personality.

Sec. 20 and 21. Prescribes the times for collecting, forwarding taxes by the district collectors, also their accountability.

Sec. 22 and 23. Prescribes penalties for unfaithful, delinquent or corrupt collectors.

Sec. 24. Requires assessments to be estimated in Confederate Treasury Notes

Sec. 25. Authorizes collectors or assessors [illegible] negro cabins, except dwelling, in the day time, in the discharge of their duties.

Sec 26 and 27. Provides for the cases of sickness or death of a collector.

Sec. 28. Authorizes collectors to prosecute, where necessary to recover taxes. Authorizes tax payers owning property in two or more districts, to pay the whole to the collector of the district in which he resides, or to the State collector.

Sec. 29. Authorizes collectors and assessors to administer oaths.

Sec. 30 and 35. Various matters of detail.

Sec. 36 Compensation of district collectors five per cent. on the first twenty thousand dollars paid over, and two and a half per cent. on all beyond; with two thousand dollars salary as the maximum. Compensation of the assessors, five dollars per day employed, and five dollars for every hundred taxable persons—with one thousand dollars as the maximum compensation.

Sec. 37. Tax lien to follow property every where.

Sec. 38. Authorizes a disbursory clerk for commissioner of taxes, salary $1,750. He examines and settles accounts for salaries, commissions, &c., &c.

Sec. 39 No person capable of appointment under this act if under forty years, unless declared unfit for military duty or discharged therefrom for disability received in service.

Sec. 40. Secretary of Treasury may receive taxes in advance, and allow five per cent. interest.

Sec. 41—43. President may appoint officers during recess of Senate; credits on which the holder endorses his willingness to receive Confederate notes in payment not to be valued at a higher rate.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX LAW.

SEC. 1. That there shall be levied and collected upon the value of all naval stores, salt, wines and spiritous liquors, tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured, cotton, wool, flour, sugar, molasses, syrup, rice and other agricultural products, held or owned on the first day of July next, and not necessary for family consumption for the unexpired portion of the year 1863, and of the growth or production of any year preceding the year 1863, a tax of 8 per cent.; and on all moneys, bank notes or other currency on hand or on deposit on the first day of July next, and on the value of all credits on which the interest has not been paid, held or owned by any person, co partnership or corporation on the 1st day of July next, and not employed in a business, the income derived from which is taxed under the provisions of this act, there shall be levied and collected a tax of one per cent.: Provided, That all moneys owned, held, or deposited beyond the limits of the Confederate States, shall be valued at the current rate of exchange in Confederate Treasury notes, and the said tax shall be assessed on the first day of July next, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, and be collected on the 1st day of October next, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

2. Every person engaged or intending to engage in any business named in the fifth section of this act, shall, within 60 days after the passage of this act, or at the time of beginning business, and on the first day of January in each year thereafter, register with the district collector, in such form as the commissioner of taxes shall prescribe, a true account of the name and residence of each person, firm, or corporation engaged or interested in the business, with a statement of the time for which, and the place and manner in which the same is to be conducted; and of all other facts going to ascertain the amount of tax upon such business for the past or the future, according to the provisions of this act. At the time of such registry, there shall be paid to the collector the specific tax for the year, ending on the next thirty-first of December, and such other tax as may be due upon sales or receipts in such business, at the time of such registry, as herein provided; and the collector shall give to the person making such registry a copy thereof, with a receipt for the amount of tax then paid.

3. Any person failing to make the registry, and to pay the tax required by the preceding section, shall, in addition to all other taxes upon his business imposed by this act, pay double the amount of the specific tax on such business, and a like sum for every 30 days of such failure.

4. Except where herein otherwise provided, there shall be a separate registry and tax for each business mentioned in the fifth section of this act, and for each place of conducting the same, but no tax shall be required for the mere storage of goods at a place other than the registered place of business. Upon every change in the place of conducting a registered business, there shall be a new registry, but no additional tax shall be required. Upon the death of any person conducting a business registered and taxed as herein required, or upon the transfer of the business to another, the business shall not be subjected to any additional tax, but there shall be a new registry in the name of the person authorized by law to continue the business.

5. That upon each trade, business or occupation hereinafter named, the following taxes shall be levied and paid for the year ending on the thirty-first of December, 1863, and for each and every year thereafter, viz:

I. Bankers shall pay five hundred dollars. Every person shall be deemed a banker within the meaning of this act who keeps a place of business where credits are opened in favor of any person, firm or corporation, by the deposit or collection of money or currency, and by whom the same or any part thereof shall be paid out or remitted upon the draft, check or order of such creditor; but not to include any bank legally authorized to issue notes as circulation, nor agents for the sale of merchandize for account of producers or manufacturers.

II. Auctioneers shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per centum on the gross amount of sales made: Provided however, That on all sales at auction of stock or securities for money, the tax shall be one-fourth, of one per centum on the gross amount of sales. Every person shall be deemed an auctioneer, within the meaning of this act, whose occupation it is to offer property for sale to the highest or best bidder at public outcry. The tax upon the auctioneers shall be deemed a tax upon the personal privilege; to be paid by each individual engaged in the business, without regard to the place at which the same is conducted. No tax shall be required upon auction sales made for dealers in a business registered and taxed, and at their places of business, or upon official sales at auction, made by judicial or executive officers, or by personal representatives, guardians or committees.

III. Wholesale dealers in liquors of any and every description, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines of all kinds, shall pay two hundred dollars, and five per centum on the gross amount of sales made. Every person, other than the distiller or brewer, who shall sell or offer for sale any such liquors or wines, in quantities of more than 3 gallons at one time, to the same purchaser, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer in liquors within the meaning of this act. All persons, who shall sell or offer for sale, any such liquors, or wines, in quantities less than three gallons at one time to the same person, shall be regarded as retail dealers in liquors.

IV. Retail dealers in liquor, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines of every description, shall pay one hundred dollars, and ten per centum on the gross amount of all sales made.

V. Retail dealers shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per centum on the gross amount of sales made. Every person whose business or occupation it is to sell or offer to sell groceries or any goods, wares, merchandize or other things of foreign or domestic production, in less quantities than a whole original piece or package at one time, to the same person, (not including wines, spiritous or malt liquors,) shall be regarded as a retail dealer under this act: Provided, however, That any mechanic, who shall sell only the products of the labor of himself and his own family, shall be exempt from this tax.

VI. Wholesale dealers shall pay two hundred dollars and two and a half per centum on the gross amount of all sales made. Every person, whose business or occupation it is to sell or offer to sell groceries, or any goods, wares or merchandize, of foreign or domestic production, by one or more original package or piece at one time to the same purchaser, not including wines, spiritous or malt liquors, shall be deemed as a wholesale dealer under this act; but, having been registered as a wholesale dealer, such person may also sell as aforesaid, as a retailer.

VII. Pawnbrokers shall pay two hundred dollars. Every person, whose business or occupation it is to take or receive, by way of pledge, favor or exchange, any goods, wares or merchandize, or any kind of personal property whatever, for the repayment or security of money lent thereon, shall be deemed a pawnbroker under this act.

VIII. Distillers shall pay two hundred dollars, and also twenty per centum on the gross amount of all sales made. Every person or co partnership, who distils or manufactures spiritous liquors for sale, shall be deemed a distiller under this act: Provided, however, That distillers of fruit, for ninety days or less, shall pay sixty dollars, and also fifty cents per gallon on the first ten gallons, and two dollars per gallon on all spirits distilled beyond that quantity.

IX. Brewers shall pay one hundred dollars, and two and a half per centum on the gross amount of all sales made. Every person who manufactures fermented liquors of any name or description for sale from malt, wholly or in part, shall be deemed a brewer under this Act.

X. "Hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses shall be classified and rated according to the yearly rental, or if not rented, according to the estimated value of the yearly rental of the house or property occupied or intended to be occupied as a hotel, inn, tavern or eating house, as follows, to-wit: In cases where the actual or estimated rent shall amount to $10,000 or more, they shall constitute the first class, and pay an annual sum of $500; in cases where said rent shall be $5,000, and less than $10,000, they shall constitute the second class, and pay an annual sum of $300; and in cases where said rent shall be $2,500, and less than $5,000, they shall constitute the third class, and pay an annual sum of $200; in cases where said rent shall be $1,000, and less than $2,500, they shall constitute the fourth class, and pay an annual sum of $100; and in cases where said rent shall be less than $1,000, they shall constitute the fifth class, and pay an annual sum of $30. Every place where food and lodgings, or lodgings only, are provided for and furnished to travellers, sojourners or boarders, in view of payment therefor, the income or receipts from which amount to $500 from [illegible] source, shall be regarded as a hotel [illegible] every under this act.

XI. That every place where food or refreshments of any kind are provided for casual visitors and sold for consumption therein, and every boarding house in which there shall be six boarders or more shall be deemed an eating house under this act.

XII. Brokers shall pay two hundred dollars. Any person whose business it is to purchase and sell stocks, coined money, bank notes, or other securities, for themselves or others, or who deals in exchanges relating to money, shall be deemed a broker under this act.

XIII. Commercial brokers or commission merchants shall pay two hundred dollars, and two and a half per centum upon all sales made. Any person or firm, except one registered as a wholesale dealer or banker whose business it is, as the agent of others, to purchase or sell goods, or seek orders therefor in original or unbroken packages, or produce consigned by others than the producer, to manage business matters for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consigners of goods, or whose business it is to purchase, rent, hire or sell real estate or negroes, shall be deemed a commercial broker or commission merchant under this act.

XIV. Tobacconists shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per centum on gross amount of sales. Any person whose business it is to sell, at retail, cigars, snuff, or tobacco in any form, shall be deemed a tobacconist under this act. But registered wholesale and retail dealers shall not be taxed as tobacconists.

XV. Theatres shall pay five hundred dollars and five per cent. on all receipts, which tax shall be paid by the owner of the building. Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic representations, plays or performances, and not including halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theatre under this act. Each circus shall pay one hundred dollars, and a tax of ten dollars for each exhibition, which tax shall be paid by the manager thereof. Every building, tent or space, or area, where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports are exhibited shall be regarded as a circus under this act. Jugglers and other persons exhibiting shows shall pay fifty dollars. Every person who performs by sleight of hand shall be regarded as a juggler under this act: Provided, that no registry made in one State shall be held to authorize exhibitions in another State; and but one registry shall be required under this act to authorize exhibitions in any one State.

XVI. Bowling alleys and billiard rooms shall pay forty dollars for each alley or billiard table registered, which tax shall be paid by the owner thereof. Every place or building where bowls are thrown or billiards played, and open to the public, with or without price, shall be regarded as a bowling alley or billiard room respectively under this act.

XVII. Livery stable keepers shall pay fifty dollars. Any person whose occupation or business is to keep horses for hire or to let shall be regarded as a livery stable keeper under this act.

XVIII. Cattle brokers shall pay the sum of fifty dollars, and two and a half per cent. on the gross amount of sales made. Any person whose business it is to buy and sell and deal in cattle, horses, hogs or sheep, shall be considered a cattle broker.

XIX. Butchers and Bakers shall pay the sum of fifty dollars, and one per centum on the gross amount of sales made. Any person whose business it is to butcher and sell, or offer for sale in open market or otherwise, the flesh of cattle, hogs, or sheep, shall be deemed a butcher under this act; and any person whose business it is to bake and sell, or offer for sale, bread, shall be deemed a baker under this act.

XX. Peddlers shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per cent on the gross sales. Any person, except persons engaged in peddling exclusively periodicals, books, newspapers, published in the Confederate States, Bibles, or religious tracts, who sells or offers to sell at retail, goods, wares, or other commodities, traveling with his goods from place to place in the street, or through different parts of the country, shall be deemed a peddler under this act: Provided: That any peddler who sells, or offers to sell, dry goods, foreign or domestic, by one or more original pieces or packages at one time, and to the same person or persons as aforesaid, shall pay $100, and two and a half per cent. on the gross sales: and any person who peddles jewelry shall pay $50, and two and a half per cent. on the gross sales. The tax upon peddlers shall be deemed a tax upon the personal privilege, to be paid by each individual engaged in the business, without regard to place at which the same is conducted.

XXI. Apothecaries shall pay $50, and two and a half per centum on the gross amount of sales made. Every person who keeps a shop or building where medicines are compounded or prepared according to prescriptions of physicians, and sold, shall be regarded as an apothecary under this act.

XXII. Photographers shall pay the sum of $50, and two and a half per cent. on the gross amount of sales made. Any person or persons who make for sale photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes or pictures on glass, metal, paper, or other material by the action of light, shall be regarded a photographer under this act.

XXIII. Lawyers actually engaged in practice shall pay $50. Every person whose business it is, for fee or reward, to prosecute or defend causes in any court of Record or other judicial tribunal of the Confederate States or of any State, or give advice in relation to causes or matters pending therein, shall be deemed to be a lawyer within the meaning of this act.

XXIV. Physicians, surgeons and dentists actually engaged in practice shall pay $50.—Every person whose business it is, for fee or reward, to prescribe remedies or perform surgical operations for the cure of any bodily disease or ailing, shall be deemed a physician, surgeon or dentist within the meaning of this act, as the case may be; and the provisions of paragraph number 21 shall not extend to physicians who keep on hand medicines solely for the purpose of making up their own prescriptions for their own patients. The tax upon lawyers, physicians, surgeons and dentists shall be deemed a tax upon the personal privilege, to be paid by each individual in the business, and without regard to the place at which the same is conducted: Provided, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to physicians and surgeons exclusively engaged in the Confederate service.

XXV. Confectioners shall pay fifty dollars and two and a half per centum on the gross amount of sales. Every person who sells at retail confectionary, sweetmeats, comfits or other confects, in any building, shall be regarded as a confectioner under this Act.

Sec. 6. And every person registered and taxed upon the gross amount of sales as aforesaid, shall be required, on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to make a list or return to the assessor of the district of the gross amount of such sales as aforesaid, to wit: From the passage of this Act to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, inclusive, and at the end of every three months, or within ten days thereafter, after the said first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, make a list or return to the assessor of the district of the gross amount of such sales made as aforesaid, with the amount of tax which has accrued, or should accrue, thereon, which list shall have annexed thereto a declaration, under oath or affirmation, in form or manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Taxes, that the same is true and correct, and shall at the same time as aforesaid, pay to the collector the amount of taxes thereupon as aforesaid, and in default thereof shall pay a penalty in double the amount of the tax.

Sec 7. That upon the salaries of all salaried persons serving in any capacity whatever, except upon salaries of persons in the military or naval service, there shall be levied and collected a tax of one per centum on the gross amount of such salary, when not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, and two per centum upon all excess over that amount, to be levied and collected at the end of each year, in the manner prescribed for other taxes enumerated in this Act: Provided, That no taxes shall be imposed by virtue of this Act on the salary of any person receiving a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, or at a like rate for another period of time, longer or shorter.

Sec. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be assessed and ascertained, on the first of January next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the income and profits derived by each person, joint stock company and corporation from every occupation, employment or business, whether registered or not, in which they may have been engaged and from every investment of labor, skill, property or money, and the income and profits derived from any source whatever, except salaries, during the calendar year preceding the first day of January next, and the said income and profits shall be ascertained, assessed and taxed in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

I. If the income be derived from the rents of houses, lands, tenements, manufacturing or mining establishments, fixtures and machinery, mills, springs of salt or oil, or veins of coal, iron or other minerals, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of the annual rent a sum sufficient for the necessary annual repairs, not exceeding ten per centum on said rent, except that the rent derived from houses shall be subject to a deduction not exceeding five per centum for annual repairs.

II. If the income be derived from any manufacturing or mining business, there shall be deducted from the gross value of the products of the year: first, the rent of the establishment and fixtures, if actually rented and not owned by the person prosecuting the business; second, the cost of the labor actually hired and paid for; third, the actual cost of the raw material purchased and manufactured.

III. If the income be derived from navigating enterprises, there shall be deducted from the gross earnings, including the value of freights on goods shipped by the person running the vessel, the hire of the boat or vessel, if not owned by the person running the same, or if owned by him a reasonable allowance for the wear and tear of the same, not exceeding ten per centum per annum, and also the cost of running the boat or vessel.

IV. If the income be derived by the tax payer from boat or ship building, there shall be deducted from the gross receipts of his occupation, including the value of [illegible] finished, of built for himself, the cost of the labor actually hired and paid by himself, and the actual cost of the materials, if purchased by him.

V. If the income be derived by the tax payer from the sale of merchandize or any other property, real or personal, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of sales, the prime cost of the property sold, including the cost of transportation, salaries of clerks actually paid, and the rent of buildings employed in the business, if hired and not owned by himself.

VI. If the income be derived by the tax payer from any other occupation, profession, employment or business, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of fees, compensation, profits, earnings, or commissions, the salaries of clerks actually paid, and the rent of the office, or other building used in the business, if hired and not owned by himself, the cost of labor actually paid and not owned by himself, and the cost of material other than machinery purchased for the use of his business, and not converted into some other form in the course of his business; and in case of mutual insurance companies, the amount of losses paid by them during the year. The income derived from all other sources shall be subject to no deduction whatever. Nor shall foreigners be subject to a tax from any other income than that derived from property owned, or occupations or employments pursued by them within the Confederate States, and in estimating income there shall be included the value of the estimated annual rental of all dwellings, houses, buildings or building lots in cities, towns, or villages, occupied by the owners, or owned and not occupied or hired, and the value of the estimated annual hire of all slaves not engaged on plantations or farms, and not employed in some business or occupations the profits of which are taxed as income under this act. When the income shall be thus ascertained, all of those which do not exceed five hundred dollars per annum shall be exempt from taxation. On all incomes received during the year over five hundred dollars, and not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, a tax of five per cent shall be paid; on all incomes over fifteen hundred dollars, and less than three thousand dollars, five per cent shall be paid on the first fifteen hundred dollars, and ten per cent on the excess; on all incomes of or over three thousand dollars, and less than five thousand dollars, a tax of ten per cent. shall be paid; on all incomes of or over five thousand dollars, and less than ten thousand dollars, a tax of twelve and a half per cent, shall be paid; and on all incomes of or over ten thousand dollars, a tax of fifteen per cent. shall be paid. All joint stock companies and corporations shall reserve one tenth of the annual earnings, set apart for dividend and reserved fund, to be paid to the collector of the Confederate tax, and the dividend then paid to the stockholder shall not be estimated as a part of his income for the purposes of this act. All persons shall give in an estimate of their income and profits derived from any other source whatever, and in doing so shall first state the gross amount of their receipts as individuals or members of a firm or partnership, and also, state particularly each item for which a deduction is to be made and the amount to be deducted for it: Provided, That the income and profit upon which the above tax is to be imposed shall not be deemed to include the products of land which are taxed in kind, as hereinafter described. Provided further, That in case the annual earnings of said joint stock companies and corporations set apart as aforesaid, shall give a profit of more than ten and less than twenty per cent. upon their capital stock paid in, one eighth of said sum so set apart shall be paid as a tax to the collector aforesaid, and in case said sum so set apart shall give a profit of more than twenty per cent. on their capital stock paid in, one-sixth thereof shall be reserved and paid as aforesaid. The tax levied in this section shall be collected on the first day of January ensuing

9. That if the assessor shall be dissatisfied with the statement or estimate of income and profit derived from any source whatever, other than products in kind, which the tax payer is required to render, or with any deduction claimed by said tax payer, he shall select one disinterested citizen of the vicinage, as a referee, and the tax payer shall select another, and the two thus selected shall call in a third, who shall investigate and determine the facts in reference to said estimate and deductions, and fix the amount of income and profits on which the tax payer shall be assessed, and a certificate signed by a majority of the referees shall be conclusive as to the amount of income and profits on which the tax payer shall be assessed: Provided, That if any person shall fail or refuse to render the statement or estimate aforesaid, or shall fail or refuse to select a referee as aforesaid, the assessor shall select three referees, who shall fix the amount of income and profits on which the tax payer shall be assessed from the best evidence they can obtain, and a certificate signed by a majority of said referees shall be conclusive on the tax payer: And provided further, That in any case submitted to referees, if they or a majority of them shall find and certify that the statement or estimate of income and profits rendered by the tax payer does not contain more than four fifths of the true and real amount of his taxable income and profits, then the tax payer, in addition to the income tax on the true amount of his income and profits ascertained and assessed by the referees, shall pay ten per centum on the amount of said income tax, and the assessor shall be entitled to one-fifth of said additional ten per centum over and above all other fees and allowances: And provided further, That the assessor may administer oaths to referees, the tax payer, and any witness before the referees, in regard to said estimate, and any deduction claimed, or any fact in reference thereto, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

10. On all profits made by any person, partnership or corporation during the year eighteen hundred and sixty two, by the purchase within the Confederate States and sale, during the said year, of any flour, corn, bacon, pork, oats, hay, rice, salt, iron, or the manufactures of iron, sugar, molasses made of cane, butter, woolen cloths, shoes, boots, blankets and cotton cloths, a tax of ten per centum shall be levied and collected, to be paid on the first day of May next: Provided, That the tax imposed by this section shall not apply to purchases and sales made in the due course of the

regular retail business, and shall not continue beyond the present year.

11. Each farmer and planter in the Confederate States, after reserving for his own use fifty bushels of sweet potatoes and fifty bushels of Irish potatoes, one hundred bushels of the corn, or fifty bushels of the wheat produced in the present year, shall pay and deliver to the Confederate Government, of the products of the present year, one-tenth of the wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat or rice, sweet and Irish potatoes, and of the cured hay and fodder; also, one-tenth of the sugar, molasses made of cane, cotton, wool and tobacco; the cotton ginned and packed in some secure manner, and tobacco stripped and packed in boxes, to be delivered by him on or before the first day of March in the next year. Each farmer or planter, after reserving twenty bushels of peas or beans, but not more than twenty bushels of both, for his own use, shall deliver to the Confederate Government, for its use, one-tenth of the peas, beans and ground peas produced and gathered by him during the present year. As soon as the aforesaid crops are made ready for market, the tax assessor, in case of disagreement between him and the tax payer, shall proceed to estimate the same in the following manner: The assessor and the tax payer shall each select a disinterested freeholder from the vicinage, who may call in a third in case of a difference of opinion, to settle the matter in dispute; or if the tax payer neglect or refuse to select one such freeholder, the said assessor shall select two, who shall proceed to assess the crops as herein provided. They shall ascertain the amount of the crops either by actual measurement or by computing the contents of the rooms or houses in which they are held, when a correct computation is practicable by such a method; and the appraisers shall then estimate, under oath, the quantity and quality of said crops, including what may have been sold or consumed by the producer prior to said estimate, whether gathered or not, and the value of the portion thereof to which the government is entitled, and shall give a written statement of the estimate to the said collector, and a copy of the same to the producer. The said producer shall be required to deliver the wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, rice, peas, beans, cured hay and fodder, sugar, molasses of cane, wool and tobacco, thus to be paid as a tithe in kind, in such form and ordinary marketable condition as may be usual in the section in which they are to be delivered, and the cotton in such manner as hereinbefore provided, within two months from the time they have been estimated as aforesaid, at some depot not more than 8 miles from the place of production, and if not delivered by that time, in such order, he shall be liable to pay fifty per cent. more than the estimated value of the portion aforesaid, to be collected by the tax collector as hereinafter prescribed: Provided, the government shall be bound to furnish to the producer sacks for the delivery of such articles of grain as require to be put in sacks for transportation, and shall allow to the producer of molasses the cost of the barrels containing the same. The said estimate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount in money, of tax due by the producer to the government, and the collector is hereby authorised to proceed to collect the same by issuing a warrant of distress from his office, under his signature, in the nature of a writ of *fieri facias*, and by virtue of the same to seize and sell any personal property on the premises of the tax payer, or elsewhere belonging to him, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of paying the tax, and the additional fifty per cent. aforesaid and costs; and said sale shall be made in the manner and form and after the notice required by the laws of the several States for judicial sales of personal property, and the said warrant of distress may be executed by the tax collector or any deputy by him appointed for that purpose, and the deputy executing the warrant shall be entitled to the same fees as are allowed in the respective States to sheriffs executing writs of *fieri facias*, said fees to be paid as costs by the tax payer. Provided, that in all cases where the assessor and the tax payer agree on the assessment of the crops, and the value of the portion thereof to which the government is entitled, no other assessment shall be necessary; but the estimate agreed on shall be reduced to writing and signed by the assessor and tax payer, and have the same force and effect as the assessment and estimate of disinterested freeholders hereinbefore mentioned, and two copies of such assessment and estimate thus agreed on and signed as aforesaid shall be made, and one delivered to the producer and the other to the collector: And provided further, that the assessor is hereby authorised to administer oaths to the tax payers and to witnesses in regard to any item of the estimate herein required to be made: And provided further, when agricultural produce in kind is paid for taxes, if payment be made by a tenant who is bound to pay his rent in kind, the tenth part of said rent in kind shall be paid in kind by the tenant to the government as and for the tax of the lessor on said rent, and the receipt of the government officer shall release the lessor from all obligation to include said rent in kind in his statement of income, and discharge the tenant from so much of his rent to the lessor.

12 That every farmer, planter, or grazier shall exhibit to the assessor, on or about the 1st of March, eighteen hundred and sixty four, an account of all the hogs he may have slaughtered since the passage of this act and before that time; after the delivery of this estimate to the post quartermaster hereinafter mentioned by the assessor, the said farmer, planter or grazier shall deliver an equivalent of one tenth of the same in cured bacon, at the rate of sixty pounds of bacon to the one hundred weight of pork. That on the first of November next, and each year thereafter, an estimate shall be made, as hereinbefore provided, of the value of all neat cattle, horses, mules, not used in cultivation, and assess, owned by each person in the Confederate States, and upon such value the said owners shall be taxed one per cent, to be paid on or before the first day of January next ensuing. If the grazier, or planter, or farmer shall have sold beeves since the passage of this act, and prior to the first day of November, the gross proceeds of such sales shall be estimated and taxed as income, after deducting therefrom the money actually paid for the purchase of such beeves, if they have been actually purchased, and the value of the corn consumed by them. The estimate of these items shall be made in case of disagreement between the assessor and tax payer as herein prescribed in other cases of income tax; and on each succeeding first day of November, the beeves sold during the preceding twelve months shall be estimated and taxed in the same manner.

13. That the Secretary of War shall divide the service of the quartermaster's department into two branches—one, herein denominated post quartermasters, for the collection of the articles paid for taxes in kind, and the other for distribution to the proper points for supplying the army, and for delivering cotton and tobacco to the agents of the Secretary. The tax assessor shall transfer the estimate of articles due from each person, by way of a tax in kind, to the duly authorized post quartermaster, taking from the said quartermaster a receipt which shall be filed as a voucher with the chief collector in settling his account, and a copy of this receipt shall be furnished by the chief collector to the auditor settling the post quartermaster's account as a charge against him. The post quartermaster receiving the estimate, shall collect from the tax-payer the articles which it specifies, and which he is bound to pay and deliver as a tax to the Confederate Government. The post quartermaster shall be liable for the safe custody of the articles placed in his care, and shall account for the same by showing that, after proper deductions from unavoidable loss, the residue has been delivered to the distributing agents as evidenced by their receipts. The said post quartermaster shall also state the accounts of the quartermaster's receiving from him the articles delivered in payment of taxes in kind at his depot, and make a monthly report of the same to such officer as the Secretary of War may designate: Provided, That in case the post quartermaster shall be unable to collect the tax in kind specified in the estimate delivered to him as aforesaid, he shall deliver to the district tax collector said estimate as a basis for the distress warrant authorized to be issued, and take a receipt therefor, and forward the same to the chief tax collector as a credit in the statement of the accounts of said post quartermaster: Provided, That any partial payment of said tax in kind shall be endorsed on said estimate before delivering the same to the district tax collector as aforesaid and the receipt given to him therefor by the district tax collector shall specify said partial payment. When the articles thus collected through the payment of taxes in kind have been received at the depot as aforesaid, they shall be distributed to the agents of the Secretary of the Treasury, if they consist of cotton, wool or tobacco, or if they be suitable for forage or subsistence to such places and in such manner as the Secretary of War may prescribe. Should the Secretary of War find that some of the agricultural produce thus paid in and suitable for forage and subsistence has been *or will be* deposited in places where it cannot be used either directly or indirectly for these purposes, he shall cause the same to be sold, in such manner as he may prescribe, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the Treasury of the Confederate States. Should, however, the Secretary of War notify the Secretary of the Treasury that it would be impracticable for him to collect or use the articles taxed in kind, or any of them, to be received in certain districts or localities, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to collect in said districts or localites the money value of said articles specified in said estimate and not required in kind, and said money value shall be due on the first day of January in each and every year, and be collected as soon thereafter as practicable.

14. That the estimates of incomes and profits, other than those payable in kind, and the statements or bills for the amount of the specific tax on occupations, employments, business and professions, and of taxes on gross sales, shall be delivered by the assessor to the collector of the district, who shall give him a receipt for the same, and the said assessor shall file his receipt with the chief tax collector of the State, and the collector of the district, holding said estimates, statements or bills, shall proceed to collect the same from the tax payer The money thus collected shall be paid to the chief tax collector of the State, accompanied by the estimates, statements or bills aforesaid, delivered by assessor to the district collector as aforesaid.

15. That every person who, as trustee, guardian, tutor, curator or committee, executor or administrator, or as agent, attorney in fact, or factor, of any person or persons, whether residing in the Confederate States or not, and every receiver in chancery, clerk, register or other officer of any court, shall be answerable for the doing of all such acts, matters and things as shall be required to be done in order to the assessment of the money, property, products and income under their control and the payment of taxes thereon, and shall be indemnified against all and every person for all payments on account of the taxes herein specified, and shall be responsible for all taxes due from the estates, income money, or property in their possession or under their control.

16. The income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools and colleges shall be exempt from taxation under the provisions of this act.

17. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, to make all rules and regulations necessary to the operation of this act, and not inconsistent herewith.

18. This act shall be in force for two years after the expiration of the present year, and the taxes herein imposed for the present year shall be levied and collected for each year thereafter in the manner and form herein prescribed, and for the said time of two years unless this act shall be sooner repealed: Provided, the tax on naval stores, flour, wool, cotton, tobacco, and other agricultural products of the growth of any year preceding the year 1863, imposed in the first section of this act, shall be levied and collected only for the present year.

Confederate Money.—We learn that some persons are pretending that after the 1st of August next Confederate Treasury notes will be worthless. This is of course either a mistake or a pretence. They will be just as good after August as now—and perhaps better—with this exception, that after that date one kind of those notes, viz: those dated Sept. 1, 1861, will not be fundable, that is, a holder of such notes will have no right, as he now has, to invest them in Confederate bonds. The effect of this will be, not to make the notes worthless, but that they will not circulate, as people will *prefer* to take notes issued since Dec. 1st 1862, which by law are fundable. The Government has made notes of previous date uncurrent, (not worthless,) because it wished them all withdrawn from circulation by funding before August, 1863. From present appearances they will be mostly funded by that time; and the alarm in regard to them will do that much good.—*Observer.*

From North Carolina—The New Organization of the Department.—The Yankee department of N. C. has been divided into districts. General Nagles has that of the Neuse, headquarters at Beaufort; General Wessells that of the Albemarle, headquarters at Plymouth; Gen. Prince that of the Pamlico, headquarters at Washington. The three districts are being put in a complete state of defence, and guns of large calibre are being mounted. Since the siege of Washington [illegible] place has been strongly reinforced and [illegible] enemy, who are expected back [illegible] fortunate turn of affairs on the Rappahannock.

SOUTH'RN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The ninth biennial session of this body was held in Augusta, Ga., commencing on the 8th and closing on the 13th instant.—About 150 delegates were in attendance, representing 8 of the Confederate States. Rev. Dr. Mell, of Ga., was President, Rev Dr. Manly, of Ala., Rev. Dr. Jeter, of Va. and Rev. Drs. Williams and Reynolds, of S. C., Vice-Presidents. Rev. Messrs. Landrum, of Ga., and Geo. B. Taylor, of Va., Secretaries, and Col. C. J. Elford, of S. C. Treasurer. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, took an active part in the proceedings, and by his judicious and eloquent speeches added no little to the interest of the meeting. Encouraging reports were read from the missions in China and Africa, as also from those in the Domestic field. But the chief attention of the Convention was directed to the work of missions and colportage in our army. At a mass meeting on Saturday night, $3,000 was raised for this object.

The following resolution on the state of the country was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the events of the past 2 years have only confirmed the conviction expressed by this Convention at its last session, that the war which has been forced upon us, is, on our part, just and necessary, and has only strengthened our opposition to a reunion with the U. S. on any terms whatever; and that while deploring the dreadful evils of the war, and sincerely desiring peace, we have no thought of our yielding, but will render a hearty support to the Confederate Government in all constitutional measures to secure our independence.

The next meeting of the Convention will be held in Raleigh, N. C., commencing on Friday before the second Sunday in May, 1864.

EIGHT PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—There is an incipient excitement on the subject of the eight per centum Treasury notes, which threatens to grow into importance.

There were between three and four hundred millions of these notes issued. Up to the 22d of April, at which time they ceased to be fundable into eight per centum bonds, and became fundable only in seven per cent. bonds, there were funded between 160 and 170,000,000, leaving still in circulation between 150 and 175,000,000. In consequence of the fact of their ceasing in August to be fundable, the banks of Richmond have felt themselves obliged to issue the following notice:

"The banks of this city have resolved, in consideration that they are not fundable from and after the 1st day of August next, that they will decline to receive on deposit, from and after the 10th day of June next, any C. S. notes which bear date prior to the 1st Dec., 1862, and that they will not pay out any such notes, nor use them in settling balances from and after the 5th day of June next."—*Examiner.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863.

☞Although we have heretofore published a synopsis of the Confederate Tax Law, we give the law in full this week. This paper is worth preserving for reference.

For late general war news see "news" head.

☞In publishing the prices fixed by the Commissioners of Appraisement, beef was omitted, which is 15 cents per pound, nett.

☞We were led into an error, last week, in stating the number of pupils in Salem Female Academy during the past session, to have been less than formerly.—The school was as full as usual.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.—Some of our cotemporaries entertain fears of a conflict of authority between the Confederate and State governments, on account of a threat by the former to disregard the decisions of our Supreme Court Judges, in *habeas corpus* cases.

We have no such fears; but if the worst should come, State rights should be maintained, at all hazards. The people of North Carolina will sustain the decision of our Judges, and see to it that the military shall not be paramount to the civil power.

If the Confederate government has failed to provide a tribunal for testing such decisions, whose fault is it?

We learn from the Standard that John N. Irvin, of Rockingham County, who, our readers will remember was discharged by Judge Pearson on a writ of *habeas corpus*, has been arrested by order of the Secretary of War, and is now at Camp Holmes, the conscript camp near Raleigh. Gov. Vance has, probably, ere this, demanded Irvin's release, and we hope will insist upon it.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The contest for Governor appears to be between Messrs. Smith and Flourney. The returns thus far indicate Mr. Flourney's election. He is a Conservative.

W. C. Wickham is elected in the Richmond District over James Lyons; Chas. F. Collier re-elected in the Petersburg District; Mr. Boocock had no opposition in the Buckingham, and Mr. William C. Rives no opposition in the Albemarle District. Gen. Baldwin is thought to have defeated Gov. Letcher in the Augusta District.

Gov. Vance's Order—His Defence of State Sovereignty and the Judiciary.

Last week we published an article from the Wilmington Journal, stating that the Confederate authorities do not consider Judge Pearson's opinions, delivered in several *habeas corpus* cases, as authority, thereby, virtually annulling his said decisions.

Below is Governor Vance's order in the premises:

Executive Dep't of N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, May 26th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.

1. MILITIA OFFICERS are ordered not to arrest any man as a conscript or deserter, who may have been discharged under a writ of *habeas corpus*, tried before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts of this State. They are further ordered to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person, not authorised by the legal order or process of a Court or Judge having jurisdiction of such cases.

By order of GOV. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

Nobly has Gov. Vance come to the rescue of our State sovereignty at a moment when the Judicial department of our State government was about being stricken down by a blow from the Confederate or military authorities. The mandate had gone forth that the decision of our highest judicial State authority, Chief Justice Pearson, (than whom there are none higher or abler in the land,) will not be respected by the Confederate authorities, the State government being thus threatened in one of its most vital points for the security of civil liberty, but promptly was it met by the order of Gov. Vance.

If the Governor had tamely submitted to it, then the civil power which protects our persons and property from lawlessness and violence would have been overthrown, and a military despotism established in its stead.

We have witnessed, with pain and regret, the libelous assaults contained in certain newspapers opposed to the administration of Governor Vance, on our highest Chief Justice, whose sole offence is that he *decides according to law*, and the impartiality of whose decisions are such that the humblest citizen takes his case before him with as much confidence of being protected in his just and legal rights as if he was the mightiest in the land.—Neither threats nor blandishments of power can swerve him from a faithful and impartial discharge of his official duties.—The poor and the humble are protected by him the same as the rich and powerful, and no State can boast of a more profound expounder of the laws of the land.

Do not the destructive presses know that if they destroy the respect of the people for law and order, that there is no security for persons or property?—Might becomes right, and no man can call his property his own.—He is liable at any moment to be dispossessed of it by brute force, and the acts of the highwayman and robber become the law of the land, and liberty will indeed be but a name!

High judicial decisions must be respected, and the *destructives* are the last men who should attempt to inculcate lawless doctrines; they should remember that they are in a large minority in this State, and that their course generally has become very odious to a large majority of the people, so much so, that it is only the respect of the masses for *law and order* which saves them from the vengeance of an insulted and slandered people.

It is most assuredly the bounden duty of every good citizen to check lawlessness and sustain the judicial authorities in the faithful and impartial administration of justice. And fortunate are the people that they have a Chief Magistrate at the helm of our State who has the nerve to defend the sovereignty of the State, to so maintain inviolate the decisions of our highest judicial authorities.

We copy the following from the Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard, showing the spirit of the leading press of the State.

TO CONSCRIPTS.—Judge Pearson of this State having decided that parties furnishing substitutes over thirty-five years, when the conscription only extended to that age, do not become liable themselves on account of their substitutes becoming liable under a subsequent call, we are authorized to state that the Confederate authorities do not regard Judge Pearsons's opinion as authority, and that persons who have obtained substitutes, but subsequently become liable through the liability of the substitutes, will be required either to enter the army or procure new substitutes over the age of the present call.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We are astonished at the above notice, supposing it to emanate from officers of the Confederate government. Can it be possible that the military seriously intends to override the civil authority in North Carolina? The idea is almost incredible. But we warn all who have such an outrage in contemplation, that it is Gov. Vance's sworn duty to see that the laws be executed in North Carolina, and *he will surely do it*, and do it with the hearty approbation and aid of the people. There is no higher law in this State than the decisions of the highest Judicial officers. There is in existence no tribunal of higher authority; and there has been no decision in conflict with that of Chief Justice Pearson, either by a high or low tribunal. But "the Confederate authorities do not regard Judge Pearson's opinion as authority!" Indeed! And pray who are these "Confederate authorities" who presume to set aside the highest judicial authority of a State, without legal process or a pretence of a legal decision against the correctness of that authority? If we hope or expect to retain any rights, and would not sink to a level with the down trodden Yankees, we must not and will not submit to a subversion of the civil authority in this State by the military.

Besides the impudence of such a disregard of the Chief Justice's opinion, there seems to us to be a deal of folly too. A single case has come to trial before the Chief Justice. Perhaps there may be fifty or a hundred more in the State. And for so small an addition to the ranks of the army, "the Confederate authorities" propose to inaugurate a conflict with the State of North Carolina, and to set an example of contempt for judicial authority, which, if permitted to pass unrebuked, will be subversive of the rights of the State and of its citizens. "The Confederate authorities" would do well to think of the result of the controversy with the State of Georgia, when, with far more of reason and law on their side, they backed out before the determination of Gov. Brown. Let them be assured, that the Governor of North Carolina will not be any the less determined to preserve an affirmed judicial [illegible] than was the Governor of Geo. [illegible] Jackson tain his own unsupported opinion.—1870.

We heartily endorse all that the Observer has so well and so forcibly said in the above article. But the astonishment of the Editors of that paper will be increased when they learn that John N. Irvin, of Rockingham, who was discharged by Chief Justice Pearson on a writ of *habeas corpus*, has been re-arrested by order of the Sec'y of War, and is now at Camp Holmes. It is not only "possible that the military seriously intends to override the civil authority in North Carolina," but it has actually done so, not to swell the army—for the addition of one man could be of no importance to it—but to show its power in the face of the decision of our Chief Justice, by arresting the very man whom he had discharged. The outrage is in progress, but has not been consummated, nor will it be. The Observer is not mistaken when it says that Gov. Vance will see to it that the law is maintained in North Carolina. The General Order which we publish today, issued by Adjutant General Fowle, by order of Gov. Vance, provides that militia officers shall not hereafter arrest any man as a conscript or deserter, who may have been discharged under a writ of *habeas corpus*; and they are further ordered "*to resist* any such arrest upon the part of any person, not authorized by the legal order or process of a Court, or Judge having jurisdiction of such cases." This is the answer which Gov. Vance has made, and properly made, to the assumption of power by the Secretary of War to set aside the decisions of our Chief Justice.—*Standard.*

INTERESTING TO FOREIGNERS AND THOSE WHO HAVE FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.

We are indebted, says the Progress, to the courtesy of Adjutant General Fowle for the following correspondence, which settles the question as to the liability of foreigners and persons who have furnished substitutes, to perform militia duty:

MAY 21, 1863.

Gen. D. G. Fowle:

DEAR SIR:—Will you be so good as to answer the following questions:

1. Have I the right to place men in the militia to guard the bridges who have furnished substitutes in the army, &c.?

2. Have I the right to place Jews, Germans, Dutch, in a word, foreigners, (who live among us, making money,) in the militia as bridge guard, who claim to be exempt from all duties to the country, upon the ground that they are unnaturalized, &c.?

By answering the above you will confer a favor, &c.

Respectfully yours, N. IVY,
Lt. Col. 88th Reg't N. C. M.

EXECUTIVE DEP'T, N. C.,
ADJ'T. GENL'S OFFICE, MILITIA,
Raleigh, May 25, 1863.

Colonel:—Your communication making inquiry as to the liability of "foreigners and persons who have placed substitutes in the Confederate army," to militia duty has been received.

By the 70th chapter, sec. 1, Revised Code, no one is subject to militia duty unless he is a "citizen" of the State or of the United States,—but at the session of the General Assembly held in 1860–'61, the law was so amended as to embrace "*all* free white males and apprentices," between certain ages "who *reside* in the State," &c.

It is clear that foreigners would not be embraced under the term of "citizen," but it is equally clear that they are "residents," and are embraced under the act of 1860–61.—They are therefore liable. As to those who have placed substitutes in the Confederate army, I am not aware of any law by which they are exempt from militia duty. The late Legislature passed an "act to amend an act entitled Militia." In section 3d the Legislature enumerates the classes of persons which it was their intention to exempt.

Those furnishing substitutes are not enumerated. We must, therefore, take it that the Legislature intended that they should perform militia duty.

I will state further that justices of the Peace and persons owning 20 negroes, are not exempt from militia duty. Men detailed by the Confederate government are exempt, because they are still regarded as *soldiers*, and are liable to be ordered into active service at any time.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

To Col. NATHAN IVY,
88th Regt. N. C. Militia.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith has been chosen President of the Etowah Iron Mining Company, Bartow County, Ga. The Savannah Republican says that in order to secure his services, the Company transferred to him stock to the amount of $25,000, besides voting him an annual salary of $7,000.

THE NEWS.

Hooker is withdrawing his army from the line of the Rappahannock, but its destination is still in doubt. A heavy force, consisting of infantry and artillery, has gone down the river, and a large cavalry force has exhibited itself in front during the past day or two. The Richmond Examiner learns, through a gentleman from Fredericksburg, that twenty thousand Yankees had moved down the river in the direction of Port Royal.

It is thought by some that Hooker's army is being withdrawn towards Washington, and that a large portion of the troops will be retained for the defence of that City, while the residue is sent to aid Rosencrans in completing the subjugation of the West. Others suppose with equal reason that the grand army of the Potomac is again *en route* for the Peninsula to complete McClellan's plan for the capture of Richmond.

Gen. Lee's army has been divided into three corps, to be commanded respectively by Genl's Longstreet, Ewell and A P Hill. General Ewell joined his command on Friday, and his old corps, who were drawn up, awaiting his arrival at Hamilton's crossing, gave him an enthusiastic reception.

FROM THE WEST.—The latest official intelligence from Vicksburg was contained in the dispatch of the 27th ult from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, published in our last issue. It briefly announced that Vicksburg still held out, the enemy having been repeatedly repulsed.—The Progress has Northern advices to the 29th which confirm this intelligence, and admit heavy Federal losses in assaulting our works. They represent Grant as confident of ultimate success, but announce as the opinion in official circles that Vicksburg may hold out two weeks longer. They estimate our forces in the town at between twenty-five and thirty thousand men, and say it is full of women and children, both original inhabitants and refugees from surrounding counties seeking protection from Federal outrage.

A dispatch to the Chicago Times, dated 9 o'clock P M. on Saturday, says:

"The troops are resting from yesterday's assault. Our repulse is complete on all parts of the rebel line, but no doubt need be entertained of our final success. We are entrenching and building rifle pits. Cavalry has been sent towards Canton to ascertain the whereabouts of Johnston's forces. Our loss yesterday was about one thousand."

A later dispatch announces that "Grant has captured every rebel redoubt. The fighting was desperate. The rebels rolled shells down the steep hills, which, exploding among the Federals, created fearful havoc. The same dispatch adds that fighting was going on furiously when the steamer left, although every redoubt had been captured."

All accounts concur in the statements that Friday's attack was desperate and bloody, and that the Confederate troops fought with coolness and desperation, reserving their fire till the Federals came within murderous range. They add, however, that the rebels were driven back by main force into their last line of entrenchments.

A dispatch from Cairo, May 28, says, "Grant charged the fortifications and took some, but the rebels rallied and retook them. There was much hand to hand fighting. Federal loss 5,000. The rebels used hand grenades when the Federals attempted to storm the works."

FURTHER FROM THE UNITED STATES.—An arrival from Pernambuco reports great destruction of Federal shipping by the Confederate steamers Alabama and Florida. Six ships, four barks and a schooner were named. Two of the first were laden with tea were very valuable.

The Herald says Lee's army is in motion, and that he has issued an address foreshadowing a raid into Maryland.

A riot had occurred at Harrisburg, Pa, between the negroes and the whites.

The enrollment under the conscription was progressing in New York City, and negroes were being enrolled.

The principal harbors of New England are being fortified.

VALLANDIGHAM.

SHELBYVILLE, May 28.—Vallandigham comes within the Confederate lines upon compulsion. He has been received as a citizen of Ohio, U. S., in exile—banished from his country for no offence except love of constitutional liberty and the true principles of his government outraged by the despotism of the Lincoln Administration. Having been forcibly denied protection in the U. S. he is obliged to seek it in the Confederate States.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

CHATTANOOGA, May 29.—Vallandigham is still in Shelbyville. Whilst in exile he is confident of kind treatment and consideration from a generous and hospitable people. He desires to avoid all public appearance and demonstration, and to live in some retired place as a gentleman, fully sensible that he is an alien enemy. His residence in the Confederacy is solely by the generous consent of its government and people. Until he can return home safely, he is confident that his character is well enough known to satisfy all of his incapability of any word or act here, or on his return to Ohio, inconsistent with the relations which he sustains towards the South during his sojourn among us.

The story of Mrs. Vallandigham's insanity is a fabrication. She wrote to her husband a week ago not to deviate from his high path of duty, honor and patriotism.

Vallandigham after his sentence was kept in close confinement. Only Rosencrans' Staff Officers communicated with him. He states the disgust and dissatisfaction which prevails in the Northwest, and predicts that the people there will rise and throw off Lincoln's hated yoke.

NORTH CAROLINA LOSSES.—We continue the Lists of casualities among our gallant troops in the last battles in Virginia.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
22 Reg'ts as before	544	2418	567
3d Reg't,	39	176	17
12th "	13	102	10
Manly's Battery	1	6	
	597	2702	594

Total so far, 3893—143 more than half of all the loss of all the army as stated by the Enquirer.—*Observer*

N. C Bank Notes are worth 75 to 80 premium in Richmond, and bonds, (old issue) 1824.

A. P. Hill and Ewell, have been appointed Lieutenant Generals, and will be appointed to commands in the army of Northern Virginia.

LATEST NEWS.

Latest from the North--Vicksburg Safe.

CAIRO, 31st.—A dispatch says the fighting on Monday lasted 6 hours. The battle was renewed on Tuesday. Few, if any, of our batteries have been taken. Banks' forces have not arrived. 4400 prisoners expected to night. They will be sent to Indianapolis.

The Herald says that according to latest advices Pemberton will be able to hold out till Johnson raises the siege and engages Grant in battle.

From Vicksburg.

Intelligence from Vicksburg, in the early part of the week, state that the Federals had been severerly punished in their different assaults upon Vicksburg, and that they had fallen back and gone to fortifying. Their numerous dead were still lying on the field, and the srench was awful. Their loss is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 25,000 men. They were reported to be hauling siege guns from Snyder's Bluff.

The news on Wednesday evening, telegraphed from Jackson, under date of June 1, is as follows:

Grant demanded the surrender of Vicksburg Thursday, giving three days. Pemberton, in fifteen minutes, answered that he would die in the trenches first. The Federal troops are demoralized, and refused to make a new attack Saturday. The gunboats are firing hot shot. Federal loss 25,000 to 30,000, including Generals Kerr, Lay, Burnbridge, Boman, and one other. Port Hudson is invested.

NEW ORLEANS REFUGEES.—ATLANTA, June 2.—New Orleans refugees state that it is firmly believed that Farragut, finding the Hartford in a sinking condition and too weak to return past Port Hudson, stopped the ship and destroyed her near the mouth of Red river? Farragut, with officers and crew, is now in New Orleans.

Indiana Democratic State Convention.—SHELBYVILLE, TENN., May 28.—The Indiana Democratic State Convention met at Indianapolis on the 20th instant; 7,500 people were present. Regiments of infantry and batteries of artillery encircled the place of meeting, and nobody was allowed to enter the circle without a special permit.

D. W. Voorhees, President of the Convention, made the boldest speech yet. Resolutions adopted say that a day has arrived when the public servants, setting themselves above their employers, have two wars on their hands, one on the rebels and the other on the Constitution and those Northerners upholding it. The arrest of Vallandigham for the exercise of his right of free discussion, has been received by the Indiana Democracy with just disapprobation as an evidence that the first and most sacred right of citizens has been stricken down in derision. The Indiana Democracy will stand firm by Vallandigham in his defence of constitutional freedom.

Alabama Traitors.—During a recent engagement in the South-west, the Confederate troops captured the 51st Indiana regt. almost entire. It contained 400 renegade Alabamians, whom the Confederate Government refuses to exchange. Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has applied to the U. S. Secr'y of War to order 800 Southern prisoners into confinement as hostages for the recreant wretches.

BRAGG AND BRECKINRIDGE.

It is a matter of regret that there should be any misunderstanding or controversy between these two officers. Gen. Breckinridge, like many other politicians who had high expectations of a brilliant carreer when the war commenced, has been disappointed, and, of course, is likely to become irritated at trifles. Gen'l Bragg is not only a gallant and brave officer, but an honorable, high toned gentleman, and we cannot think he has intentionally wronged Gen. Breckinridge or anybody else. We hope the investigation Breckinridge asks for may be had. In justice to that gentleman we publish the following letter:

HEADQR'S BRECKINRIDGE DIV'N,
Tullahoma, March 31, 1863.

To S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General
Richmond, Va.

Sir—Two days ago I read General Braxton Bragg's official report of the battles of Stone river before Murfreesboro', and after a proper time for reflection think it my duty to send you this communication.

I cannot conceal from myself the fact that so much of the report as refers to my command (except some general compliments to the courage of a portion of my troops on Wednesday, the 31st December,) is in tone and spirit a thorough disparagement of both. This tone runs through all its parts and lies like a broad foundation underneath the whole. At the same time the narrative of events is made to sustain the general spirit.

While the report of the commanding Gen'l fails, as I think, to do justice to the behavior of my division on Friday, the 2d of January, yet its strictures are chiefly leveled at my own conduct as an officer during all the operations. By direct statement and by unmistakable inuendo, it is throughout a reflection upon my capacity and conduct.

Without referring to its contents in detail, I have to say in respectful terms, that neither its material statements nor its equally material inuendoes can be maintained by proof—that its omission of important facts creditable to my division and myself is as remarkable as many of its affirmative statements—in a word; that in spirit and substance it is erroneous and unjust.

I trust that nothing in the foregoing expressions passes the limit of military propriety, and that plainness of statement will be pardoned to one who, even under the weight of superior military censure feels that both he and his command have deserved well of their country.

Having met the commanding General repeatedly on the field, and on three occasions in council during the progress of the operations, without receiving from him the least indication of dissatisfaction with my conduct, I was not prepared to see a report, bearing a subsequent date, containing representations at variance with these significant facts. Nor was my surprise lessened when I observed that it was written after a correspondence with his corps and division commanders, (I being one of the latter,) in which he invokes their aid to sustain him, and speaks of them as officers "upon whom I (he) have ever relied as upon a foundation of rock."

The commanding General having written and forwarded his report before receiving those of his subordinate commanders could have derived no assistance in its preparations from those usual official aids to the Commander-in-Chief, and since his position on the field prevented him from seeing many of the movements, especially those of Friday, the 2d of January, it much concerns all affected by his statements to know something of those other, and to them unknown, sources of information to which he has given the sanction of his influence and rank as the head of the army.

I have felt that it would be improper in a paper of this character to enter upon a detailed vindication; yet in view of the fact that the casualties of war may at any time render an investigation impossible, I hope that it has not been improper for me to place on record this general protest against the injurious statements and inferences of the commanding General, particularly since, not anticipating his censures, I may not have been sufficiently minute in portions of my report.

And in regard to the action of Friday, the 2d of January, upon which the commanding General heaps so much criticism, I have to say with the utmost confidence that the failure of my troops to hold the position they carried on that occasion was due to no fault of theirs or of mine, but to the fact that we were commanded to do an impossible thing. My force was about 4,500 men, of these 1,700 heroic spirits stretched upon that bloody field, in an unequal struggle against three divisions, a brigade, an overwhelming concentration of artillery, attested our efforts to obey the order.

I have the honor to request that a Court of Inquiry be appointed to assemble at the earliest time consistent with the interest of the service, charged with the amplest powers of investigation.

Of course I do not desire the interests of the service to be prejudiced in the least degree by any matter of secondary importance; accordingly while an early investigation would be grateful to my feelings, I can cheerfully await the time deemed best by the proper authority.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Maj Gen P. A. C. S.

THE HERO OF THE WAR.

The hero of this war is a natural curiosity, and a subject well worthy the study of our most erudite scholars and sage philosophers. He is not to be found in the tented field. He sports no gold lace, brandishes not a sword, nor is his *chapeau* decorated with feather or plume. His walk is a peaceful one; though his profession is blood, blood! Every community, we presume, is blest with one or more of these Cæsars. They are to be seen sitting about the street corners, with the latest morning paper, reading aloud to all the passers-by, and criticising at a fearful rate the conduct of our military leaders, and planning sieges, battles and campaigns, which according to their good judgment would invariably result in victories and brilliant achievements to the Confederates, such as never before perched upon the banners of any soldiery.

Before the war began, we confess to having had a kind of horror for this class of heroes; indeed, we might as well acknowledge that we were slightly afraid of them—so wrathful were they, and so plainly did their actions indicate bloodshed, and that they were literally spoiling for a fight. But as the war progressed, the vehement exasperation of these desperate characters gradually subsided, and in proportion to the calls for troops, and in the same ratio of the need of reinforcements, just so did these men quiet themselves down, until at this time a more peaceably disposed and kind hearted set of fellows can't be found. And so far from being imbittered by them (it is unnecessary to fear them) as in days gone by, we of late feel something of a commiseration for them. Not that they have suffered any pecuniary losses by the war—oh, no! by no means! but on account of their bodily infirmities, poor fellows, they are, who, two years ago were hearty, healthy and hale, now limp on crutches and canes, and are afflicted with all kinds of ailments, rheumatism generally predominating. That healthy men should in so short a space of time give way to lingering, painful disease, is a fact to be deplored; yet it is quite consoling to witness the ardent inclination possessed by these men,—if they were only able to lend a helping hand. How cheering to the timid, on hearing of a disaster to our arms, for one of these valiant gentry to point out the errors and blindness of the commander, and how invigorating it is when he invariably concludes by asserting a fact which no one denies, that he ought to have been in the fight himself!

But when tidings of victory are received, then does our hero disport himself to the admiration of all; then is he in his proper element; and then does he render himself most agreeable and most interesting. He then feels that he has a duty to perform—that he was created for a purpose. "Have you heerd the news?" shouts our hero, in stentorian voice to every passer-by—"Lee's gainin on 'em, an by this time he's thought to be over in Illinoy, we've gained one of the gratest victorys yet; it's hard to tell what we have done; but we are doing more than we expected we could accomplish, and before three months from to-day we will fight out our independence!" But this quotation is incomplete, and we give it not so much as a specimen of the hero's oratory as to let the reader know what our rheumatic friend and his noble compatriots in Virginia and elswhere are really doing.

Some people, and especially those who did not wade through blood until it was actually spilled, are inclined to contemn these sickly and spavined warriors, who quietly slay a thousand Yankees per day; but we say all honor to them! noble spirits! Their presence is cheering, their speculations exhilarating, and when they shall become sufficiently recuperated so as to take the field, their ardor will enthuse our jaded soldiers with unconquerable devotion.

Greensboro Patriot

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

As we have heretofore stated, Chief Justice Pearson has decided that a man who hired a substitute and was duly and unconditionally discharged, is not again liable as a conscript when the substitute himself became liable under a subsequent conscription law. It seems that Judge Biggs, of the Confederate Court, is of a different opinion, and refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus to bring such a case before him. This writ of habeas corpus is very little understood, we learn, even by many of the profession and hence we suppose it is that Judge Biggs refused even to give a man a hearing when he alleged under oath that he believed himself to be wrongfully deprived of his personal liberty.

Still another case, that of John A. Smith of Robeson county, came before Judge French a few days ago, when that Judge concurred in the decision of the Chief Justice and discharged Mr. Smith. The Raleigh Progress says that thereupon "Capt. W. M. Swann, the enrolling officer of the district, after Judge French's decision in the matter, ordered Col. S. J. Cobb to bring Smith to camp and charged him to disregard the decision." We are authorized to say that this is a mistake. The *request* (not order) of Capt. Swann was addressed to Col. Cobb on the 21st inst. and the decision of Judge French was made on the 23d. It is true that Chief Justice Pearson's decision in a precisely similar case had been made long before, but Capt. Swann had no official knowledge of that, and was in truth but obeying the orders of the Secretary of War, through the Commandant of Conscripts, in his request to Col. Cobb.

The Standard also is mistaken in supposing that Gen. Whiting authorized the recent paragraph in the Wilmington Journal which stated that "the Confederate authorities do not regard Judge Pearson's opinion as authority." Gen. Whiting has no more to do with the conscripts than the Standard itself. The paragraph was inserted, we learn, at the instance of Capt. Swann, as explanatory of the orders he had received from the Secretary of War, through the Commandant of Conscripts.

We are not at all surprised that the orders of the Secretary of War have arrested the attention of Gov. Vance, and that he is determined not to tolerate such a palpable attempt to ignore the existence of Law in this State, and to treat with contempt the Judiciary whose duty it is to expound that Law.

Fayetteville Observer.

DEATH OE AN INDIAN CHIEF AT WASHINGTON CITY.

The Washington Star, of a recent date contains an account of the death and burial of Yellow Wolf," who was sent to that city as one of the delegates to see President Lincoln. The Star says:

The Government furnished the coffin, which was a very fine one. About half an hour before the breath left the deceased his companions commenced to paint his face, hands, and feet with red paint, and then securing new clothing and new blankets they arrayed the dying chief in them.

A few moments before expiring, Yellow Wolf sent to Major S. G. Coeley, the Indian Agent for that and other tribes, and taking the agent's hands, said to him: "We have come great way to see our Great Father and make peace. I have seen the big Father, and am at peace with every one—with the Great Spirit and with the Great Father—and I am now going to lie down and sleep with him here."

As soon as the chief expired, his companions took his bow and arrows and broke them in half. They were then made up in a bundle, together with his other effects, as will be buried with him and also will his buffalo robes and blankets and all that he owned at the time of his death. A large silver medal, a present from President Jefferson to Yellow Wolf's ancestors, will be buried with him also. This appears almost ridiculous, as it has been handed down from father to son since the days of President Jefferson and is a connecting link between the present and the past which should be placed in charge of the Government. But the Indians insist upon its interment with Yellow Wolf, and the agents do not desire to offend them by a refusal.

Yellow Wolf was nearly fifty years of age, and Maj. Colley, the agent of the tribe, and of the Indians in their section, says he is a serious loss, as he was always disposed to peace and ruled his people justly but firmly. Another very strange fact connected with his death is, that when the delegation was about leaving their Western homes, the family of Yellow Wolf implored him not to leave, and were so persistent in their efforts to induce him to remain as to follow the delegation for miles, and with tears and lamentations, vainly endeavored to dissuade him from going.

DYING CONFESSION OF A K. G. C.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer furnishes the following statement:

A man, of respectable connections, who resided some years near Hillsburg, Penn., died a few days since at his home. A few hours previous to his death, he called a few friends round him, and intimated to them that he could not die peaceably without relieving his conscience of a weight which burdened it.

He confessed that he was a Knight of the Golden Circle, which order was secretly and extensively represented in most Northern cities. He stated that regular and general communication was carried on between the headquarters of the "Knights" and the Cabinet of Jeff. Davis. That he was cognizant that the rebel War Department had arranged with the organization of which he was a member, to evacuate Richmond, for the purpose of drawing the Federal army that far South, and while their attention was there engrossed, the rebel army, by a quick flank movement, would descend in full force upon Washington, and, aided by a general uprising of the Knights in Pennsylvania and other Northern States, capture the city and seize upon the Government by force, leaving our army South at liberty to desolate at the expense of retaliation in their own States.

This is no fabrication, but unquestionable authority furnishes this confession of a dying man, on a subject now familiar to the residents of the district wherein he resided. (doubtful.)

Terrible Accident—Explosion of a Powder Mill.—On Saturday morning last, just after sunrise, the Powder Mill located near Tuckasege Ford, about 11 miles from this place, was blown up, and four men were instantly killed, viz: John N. Lee, Jr, Geo. Hutchinson, Christopher Ounce, and Chas. Klepelburge, the superintendent, and John Ochler was so badly injured that he died Saturday night.

The only information obtained as to the cause of the accident was from the wounded man before he died. He states that one of the men commenced knocking the caked powder off the stones with a copper hammer, (which is the usual mode of cleaning them,) when the explosion occurred.

The Mill was, of course, blown to pieces, and the bodies of the unfortunate men thrown to a considerable distance in the air, mutilating them in a shocking manner. The shock of the explosion was felt at the distance of 10 and 12 miles from the Mill.

The Mill was owned by a company, but was mortgaged to the State for $10,000, the State having advanced that sum to enable the erection of the works. The company was known as the "North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Company," and S. W. Davis was President.—The Mill was a new one, and was just getting fairly under way in making powder. It is said that there were about 700 lbs. of powder in the Mill at the time of the explosion.

Charlotte Democrat.

THE IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

During the past week there was advertised and sold in Charleston, by three respectable firms, as a portion of cargoes running the blockade, 785 packages, consisting of casks, barrels, pipes and hogsheads of whisky, brandy, gin, &c., the profits of which may be estimated from the fact that a barrel of whisky may cost in Cincinnati $6 to 10; in Nassau, after a chemical change to resprasent foreign liquors, $15 to $20; and will bring in Charleston from $1200 to $2000.

It is easy to foresee the effect on prices which would be made by the importation of 785 packages of shoes and clothing every few weeks, in the place of the same number of liquor packages. Many of our soldiers and their families at home would have shoes clothing at prices within their reach, who may otherwise go barefooted and in rags.

MILITARY QUARRELS.—It is known that a bad feeling exists between Lieut. Gen. Bragg and Maj. Gen. Breckinridge, and surprise is felt that the latter is not transferred to some other command, so that their bickerings may be harmless to the cause. In Bragg's report of the battle of Murfreesboro', recently published, he reflected severely upon Breckinridge and his command. Breckinridge has addressed to the War Office a protest, couched in earnest but dignified and respectful language, against this injustice, and asked for a Court of Inquiry, with the fullest powers. He denies that Bragg's allegations and inuendoes can be maintained by proof, and charges that important facts creditable to him and his division are omitted; says he had met Bragg repeatedly on the field and three times in council, without receiving from him the least indication of dissatisfaction with his conduct. He was therefore not prepared to see such reflections on him in the official report, especially as he, in common with the other corps and division commanders, had received from Bragg a communication in which he invokes their aid to sustain him, and speaks of them as officers "upon whom I (he) have ever relied as upon a foundation of rock."—*Fay Obs.*

Rust in Wheat.—It has been long known and the idea acted on among the Spanish agriculturists in Texas and Mexico, that the rust in wheat is produced by showers of heavy dews followed by a hot sun, during that period of vegetation when the wheat is in bloom and milk. The effect of the sun upon the wet plant produces the rust. To avoid this result, two men take a heavy rope, say 20 or 30 feet long, or longer, and walking at that distance apart, draw it over the wet grain, thereby shaking off the drops of rain or dew, and thus prevent the usual effect of the sun upon the plant. After a heavy dew the rope should be drawn over the wheat early in the morning. Wheat planted on hills or in windy positions, generally escapes rust; when in low, flat ground, where there is less wind, the rust takes effect. Smut is probably produced in the same manner.

PRICES "LONG AGO."—Rev. I. G. Baraton has furnished the Norristown Herald with an extract from a letter written by his grandfather in 1780, giving the prices of several substantial and necessary articles of food at that period. They are curious, and furnish a broad contrast beween those prevailing at the present day. Here they are:

Rum and sugar continue to fall. The best rum, I am told may be had from thirty to thirty-five pounds per gallon. Sugar from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds per hundred. Tea from $80 to $90 per pound; coffee from $10 to $11 per pound; fresh butter from $10 to 13 per pound, veal from $8 to 36 per pound; mutton from $5 to 9 per pound; beef in the same proportion. This, I think, a fair specimen of the markets.

UNPARALLELLED ACHIEVEMENT.—In Gen. Lane's official Report to Gov. Vance of the part taken by his Brigade in the late battles near Fredericksburg, it will be seen that a N. C. Lieutenant and four of his men captured an entire Pennsylvania Regiment.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

"Chief Engineer Wood, United States Navy, now on duty in connection with iron-clad vessels, has made a proposition to the Secretary of the Navy to the following effect, viz: 'He offers to take a Monitor up the harbor of Charleston, removing on his way any obstructions that may impede the progress of ships. Or, if the Department only desires the destruction of Fort Sumter, he will accomplish that.' A State Senator of California, who enjoys to a large degree the confidence of engineers, also offers to accompany Mr. Wood on the important expedition named. I understand that the President and Secretary Welles look to the proposition with favor, but the action of the government is, of course, not known."

The Mr. Wood spoken of in the extract from the Tribune, is *W. W. W. Wood*, born and raised in Wake County, a few miles north of Raleigh. He has ever been regarded as one of the best engineers in the old navy, and we had supposed had resigned when the war first broke out, and gone to Europe, and we regret exceedingly to learn it is not so.—*Standard.*

OBITUARY.

Killed, in a fight with the enemy on the 4th day of May, 1863, near Chancellorsville, Va., SALATHIEL J. STARBUCK, of company D, 57th Regiment N. C. Vols., in the 20th year of his age. His parents both dying when he was a mere child, he was brought up by an affectionate uncle and aunt.

SALATHIEL did not leave home at his country's first call, but when he found that his country really needed him and that it was necessary for him to go in its defence, he at once shouldered his musket and commenced the hardships of a camp life. Thus died one so young, so promising in the opening bud of his manhood. He died a true patriot and soldier, fighting the enemies of his country and his home, and defending the dear ones that made that home precious in his sight. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his early loss.

May his ashes rest in peace.

No useless coffin confines his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud they bound him;
But he lies like a soldier taking his rest,
With his martial clothes around him.

W. G. K.

Kernersville, Forsyth County, N. C.

*** Greensboro' Patriot, and Raleigh Standard please copy.

ANOTHER PAPER MILL BURNED.—The Augusta Constitutionalist learns that information has been received from Mr. S. S. Brown, one of the lessees of the mills, that one of the paper mills at Greenesville, S. C., was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday. We trust the damage is not such as to disable the mill long, for it is with difficulty that all the mills, running to their fullest capacity, can supply the necessities of the press and the government.

New Advertisements.

Hotel Closed.

THIS is to give notice to all persons that my house, known as the "EXCHANGE HOTEL," is no longer open for the reception of guests.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, June 2d, 1863.

Corporation Notice.

THE ORDINANCE prohibiting powder being kept in quantities within the thickly settled parts of the town is suspended for the present.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,
J. G. SEIDES, *Mayor.*

Salem N. C., May 29, 1863.

Wanted

TO EMPLOY A GOOD FAST CARPENTER, to whom a turnkey job will be given to build by contract, a Tobacco Factory in the town of Thomasville. The factory to be of the following dimensions, viz: 80 feet long, 50 feet wide, and two stories high.

Address immediately,
"DAVIDSON,"
May 7-1-4t.pd. Thomasville, N. C.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the time limited by my proclamation, dated the 13th of April, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, is about to expire.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 13th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 13th of April, with the following alterations:

The prohibition is not to embrace the article of salt, and lard is to be added to the list of articles prohibited. Justices of the Peace are also enjoined to assist in carrying out this Proclamation.

In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. (L.S.)

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1863, and in the 83d year of our Independence. By the Governor,

Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr. Private Secretary.

may 15—2-2t.

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office, (MILITIA.)
RALEIGH, MAY 15th, 1853.

General Order, No 8.

EXEMPTIONS from militia duty on account of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANL. G. FOWLE,
May 22—3-2t. Adjutant General.

Adjutant & Inspector Gen's Office,
RICHMOND, May 11th, 1863.

General Orders, No 58.

I. The following notice, relative to exchanged prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 5.—The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, at any time previous to May 6, 1863.

2. All officers captured at any place, before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee, in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Col. Stewart, at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25, 1863; by Col. Dickey, in December 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Mississippi, in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d December, 1862, at Desark, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of Feb., 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the sea, or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.

8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.

9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Richmond, May 9, 1863.

II. All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are expressly prohibited from using, or in any manner interfering with fuel, or wood cut and delivered for the use of railroads or railroad companies. It is of the first importance that this order should be observed, and it will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army.

By order,
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

May 29—6t.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed, by the Surgeon General of North Carolina, to vaccinate the citizens of Forsyth County, *free of charge*, I respectfully ask those desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, to call at my office, 3 doors below the Bank, on the same side of the street.

W. H. WHEELER, M. D.

Salem, April 10, 1863. tf

District Agents

AND all others having empty Sacks—marked and belonging to Forsyth County will please return them to me without delay as they are badly needed.

I am aware that some of these sacks are scattered over the County—some cut up and others used by those who have no right to them.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.

Salem, N. C., May 20th, 1863. 1w.

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office, (MILITIA.)
RALEIGH, May 1st, 1863.

General Order No. 6.

THE following extract from the act amendatory of the exemption act passed by the late Congress of the Confederate States, is published for the information and guidance of those whom it may concern.

(EXTRACT.)

SEC. 4. "In addition to the State officers exempted by the Act of Oct. 11, 1862, there shall be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the Government and laws thereof; but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall by law exempt them from military duty in the Provisional army of the Confederate States"

II. Militia Officers are hereby exempted from the operation of the Conscript Act, so long as they yield prompt obedience to the orders issued from this office. The services of refractory and negligent officers will not be considered as necessary "for the administration of the Government and laws of the State."

III. Commanding officers of the MILITIA will communicate this order to the officers under their command.

By order of Gov. VANCE.

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

Raleigh May 1863. 3-2w

Executive Departm't N. Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office, (Militia,)
RALEIGH, May 14th 1863.

General Order, No. 7.

MILITIA who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District in which they may be residing temporarily,

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
may 22—3—2t Adjutant General.

Executive Depart. N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia.)
RALEIGH, May 8th, 1863.

General Order No. 4.

THE attention of Militia Officers is directed to the advertisement of Capt. Henry A. Dowd, A. Q. M., in regard to exchanging *Cotton Yarn for Wool.* The wool is needed for the purpose of furnishing our soldiers with clothing, and Militia Officers are requested to assist the State by urging patriotic citizens to make the exchange and discountenancing all sales or exchanges with speculators. Militia Officers are ordered to seize all wool purchased for transportation beyond the limits of the State, contrary to the proclamation of the Governor.

Every agent of the State, for the purchase or exchange of wool, will receive an appointment under the great seal of the State, and Militia Officers are ordered to arrest all persons claiming to be agents of the State for this purpose who cannot produce such appointment, and have them bound over to the next term of the Superior Court, to answer such charges as may be brought against them. By order of Governor Vance.

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

To the People of North Carolina.
Quarter Master's Department.

RALEIGH, May 7th, 1863.

OWING to the limited supply of Wool which the State has now at its command, and in view of the contingencies of obtaining any great amount from Texas, (heretofore the principal market for her supplies) I take this opportunity of announcing to the patriotic men and women of the State, that I am making arrangements to exchange COTTON YARN FOR WOOL, and earnestly request that those who have wool will not dispose of it to any person, except he be an agent of the State, and acting under my directions.

There will be established depositories for the Cotton Yarn, at points accessible to each County, making it convenient for those who wish to make the exchange, to do so with little trouble.

The object in procuring the wool, is to clothe N. C. Troops; and it is the duty of every patriot to lend a helping hand in this cause; for while the State will strain every nerve to provide for your husbands, your brothers and your sons in the field, yet she relies upon the agency of those at home to assist her; and to do this, you must *keep your wool from the hands of Speculators, and exchange it with the State for Cotton Yarns.*

Very respectfully yours,
H. A. DOWD,
A. Q. M. N. C. Army.

May 15, 1863. 2-3t

Adjutant & Inspector Gen's Office,
Richmond, May 1st. 1863.

General Orders, No. 52.

THE following Act of Congress, approved by the President, is published for the information and direction of all concerned, in connection with the act relating to impressments heretofore announced in General Orders, No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 6th 1863, and as supplimentary to said act:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate impressments by officers of the army."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that in all cases of appraisment provided for in said act, the officer impressing the property shall, if he believe the appraisement to be fair and just, endorse upon it his approval; if not he shall endorse upon it his reasons for refusing, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his agent or attorney, and as soon as practicable, forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon, to the board of appraisers appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for the use of which the property was taken, on the certificate of appraisers, as provided in the act of which this is amendatory.

[Approved April 27th, 1863.]

By Order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector Gen'l.

☞ All parties taking appeals from the decisions of local appraisers, to the undersigned, are hereby notified that these appeals must be made up in due form and accompanied by suitable proofs and reasons, in accordance with the law, or they cannot be acted on.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN.
Commissioners of appraisement for N. C.
May 29-6t.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from Ezekiel May, near Gibsonville, N. C., my negro boy, BEN, or BEN TOM, aged about 40 years. He is ordinarily black, low, and tolerably thick. He left Mr. May, to whom I had hired him, on the 27th April, taking with him two of Mr. May's horses—one a claybank, very large, and blind in the left eye; the other a small iron gray mare, her foretop having been recently trimmed.

May has offered a reward of $50 for the horses, but failed to advertise for my negro, although he carried from him his said horses, together with a collar and bridle for each one, and the cloth cover of his wagon. My negro was seen passing west towards the mountains. I will give the above reward of $50 for the apprehension of said slave, so that I get him again.

DAVID SCOTT.

may 15.-2-3t Greensborough, N. C.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of "MURRAY & HAYWOOD," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment without delay, and those having claims, will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. T. MURRAY,
HENRY HAYWOOD.

Surry County, N. C., April 24, 1863.
may 8-1-3t.pd.

Poetry.

Why Does Friendship Fade?

Oh! tell me why our purest joys
Change with each fleeting day?
Why is it that our brightest hopes
Are doomed to fade away?
Why do the friends we cherished long,
Through sorrow's gloomy night,
Reject our kindness now, and take
In other hearts delight?

Oh! why do those we loved so well,
Lured by a gilded name,
Resign all claims to purer joys
In search of wealth and fame?
Why do those eyes, that beamed with *love*
In fortune's dewy morn,
Return our weary anxious gaze
In looks of withering scorn?

Is friendship but a bauble bright,
A gilded, glittering toy?
A gem that sparkles to the light,
Though mixed with base alloy!
Oh! is there no Elysium fair
Where sorrowing hearts no'er sigh?
Where Seraph music cheers the ear
And friendships never die?

Methinks there is a sun-bright clime,
Beyond the ether blue,
Where joys, undim'd by troubles bloom,
And friends are ever true;
There fairest flowers will deck our path,
Though thorns spring up in this,
For all are friends together there,
In that bright land of bliss.

VARIETY.

VERY GOOD FOR BRAGG.—A short time ago Gen. Bragg, who has the reputation of being a most rigid disciplinarian, received a dispatch from the friend of a furloughed soldier, urging an extension of his leave on the ground that he had been married just one week. In reply the General sent the following dispatch:

"Dispatch received; furlough extended one month. See Deuteronomy xx, verse 7, and xxiv, verse 5.

On referring to the passages cited was found the following:

"And what man is there that hath betrothed a wife and has not taken her? let him go and return unto his house lest he die in the battle and another man take her."

"When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business, but he shall be free at home one year; and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken."

GEN. LEE AROUSED.

The correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:

In his congratulatory order Gen. Lee calls the victory "glorious"—a very strong term for him to use. I am satisfied that old man Bob's back was up as it never was before.—You see both his arms were gone—Jackson wounded and Longstreet away—and he was forced to the ungraceful process of kicking "Fighting Joe" out of his path. This made him mad, really mad, for the first time since the war began; and so when he had settled Sedgwick, he rushed back through a terrible storm to finish with Hooker. He was in for blood, and no mistake. Hooker, delighted at the excuse of a freshet, had departed.

NEWBERN ITEMS.—The New York World publishes a letter from Newbern, N. C., dated May 6th, from which we extract the following:

A sensation was created here by the marriage this morning of Charles W. Lawrence, of Boston, a member of the 44th Mass., to the accomplished daughter of Israel Disosway, a banker in Newbern. After making a transfer of his property to the bridegroom, the father left our lines with other disloyal citizens.

VALUABLE TTOPHIES.—The number of muskets gathered from the battle fields near Fredericksburg, and already brought to Richmond, amounts to nearly 20,000; and the knapsacks, cartridge boxes, &c., are so numerous as almost to exceed belief. It is understood that the whole number of muskets collected is 85,000, which may be considered one of the substantial fruits of our victory.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

A QUAKER who had his broad brimmed hat blown off by the wind, chased it for a long time with fruitless and very ridiculous zeal.—At last, seeing a roguish-looking boy laughing at his disaster, he said to him: "Art thee a profane lad?" The youngster replied that he sometimes done a little in that way. "Then," said he, taking a half dollar from his pocket, "thee may damn yonder fleeing hat fifty cents worth."

QUERY.—I have seen it stated that the word "news" is derived from a practice that formerly obtained, of prefixing to the title of newspapers, the letters expressive of the cardinal points, thus:

N
W E
S

Is it so?

Uncle Abe's Very Latest Joke.—During the past week a gentleman called upon and solicited a pass for Richmond. Well, said the President, I would be very happy to oblige you, if my passes were respected; but the fact is, sir, I have, within the past two years given passes to two hundred and fifty thousand men to go to Richmond, and not one has got there yet." The applicant quietly and very respectfully withdrew on his tip toes.

"MISTER, will you just lend pa your newspaper? He only wants to send it to his uncle in the country." "Oh, certainly; and ask your father if he'll just lend me the roof of his house. I only want the shingles to make the tea-kettle boil."

There was much sound argument in the reply of a country lad to an idler, who boasted of his ancient family: "So much the worse for you," said the peasent; "as we plowmen say, the older the seed, the worse the crop."

"SIR, you are just like the motions of a dog's tail." "How so?" "Because you *are a Wag*."

To Tom Meore's line:
"Our bed shall be roses bespangled with dew."
A sensible girl replied;
"Twould give me the rheumatics and no 'twould you."

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

For the information of those wishing to address persons in the army, and desiring to know the brigades to which the several regiments are attached, we publish the following:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 61st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bates' Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 40th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 66th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are the infantry regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments: 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments: 10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Shober's, formerly Wharton J. Green's, Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharp shooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas's Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Maj. Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Miller's Notice.

IN view of the exigency of the times, (distress among Soldier's families, and the general scarcity of grain in our range of custom) we feel in duty bound to aid and assist the poor and needy as far as we are able: We therefore give notice that our Mill is in good running order and that we will grind Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, &c., for half price,—being the twentieth part—from Monday morning next until further notice.

E. TUCKER & CO.

Expecting to be the principal miller, I flatter myself to be able to give all customers satisfaction. Myself or son may be found at the Mill, at all times, day or night. E. TUCKER.

March 27, 1863.

Notice.

MR. T. F. CRIST having been appointed *Forester* of the *Salem Town Land*, notice is hereby given that application for cutting of timber on said land must in future be made to him; and that no timber, either *dead or green*, is to be cut or removed without previous permission obtained.

Trespassers will be proceeded against according to law.

Permissions for cutting timber heretofore granted by the undersigned are to cease from May 1st, 1863.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Salem Congregation,
S. THOS. PFOHL, Warden.

Salem, April 28, 1863. 52:3t.

THOMAS T. BEST,
MERCHANT TAILOR
WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863. 36-1y

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of FURS delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1 00 per dozen, Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece, Mink, 10 to 30 cents a piece, Muskrat, 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1 50 to $6 00 each.

I will continue to pay as high a price for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.

Feb. 18, 1863. 42-3m.pd.

FURS! FURS!!
Bring us your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market price for all kinds of FURS, indeed I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit Skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen; Coon Skins from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted a from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 3m-40

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1863.

Mrs. Eliza J. Alberty,
Elder Wm. Burns, 2
Rev. B. F. Byerly,
Wm. Correll,
Miss Martalia A. Cox,
John Campbel,
J. A. Coleman,
Henry Edwards,
Lieut. Fulp,
Geo. Grubbs,
Miss Jane Hanes,
Leander Hill,
Mrs. E. Hord,
Miss Mattie Hardman,
Jesse Knouse,
Franklin D Meser,
Miss Harriet Payne,
W. S. Pettigrew, 2
John W. Rawley,
Miss Lavenia Rothrock,
Mrs. Rebecca Riggins
"Sarah or Charity L. Swain,
Mrs. Malinda Sapp,
Wm. R. Taylor,
Miss Amy E. Terry,

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KREHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1863.

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Clinard
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm. Gubbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Dean, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H Albertson, A. Nicholson,
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews.
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons
19. S. Weggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Reneger, A Bevel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Will'r, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Snipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hesekiah Flynn
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sewers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W A Bollinger, B A Carmichael, G A Banner
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Solomon Smith, Adm'r of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd vs Winfield Hine & others. | Petition to settle the estate of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd, filed at March Term, 1863.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winfield Hine, Lewis Hine and Nort Hine, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, this 20th day of March, 1863. [46-6t-$5] C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1862.

Jacob Yokely, Admin'r of Andrew Kinnaman, dec'd vs Daniel Kinnaman & others. | Petition to sell land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel and Henry Kinnaman, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale and will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of March, 1863.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

March 20th, 1863. 46-6t-$5

Wanted to Purchase

A NEGRO GIRL, for a house servant. For one that is likely, and can come well recommended, a liberal price will be paid. One raised in this section of the State preferred. Would also buy a good boy for a farm hand, if I could get one to suit.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C. March 18, 1863. 46-tf

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J. Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum, against William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H. | In Equity. Petition for sale of Land

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H Martin, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Feb. 13, 1863. 41-tf. fee $5.

NOTICE TO ABSENT SOLDIERS!

SICK and wounded Soldiers from Company K., 48th Regiment, N. C. Troops, will bear in mind that none but Army Surgeons have the power to extend furloughs. Certificates from local Doctors are worthless.

J. W. BITTING,
Capt, Commanding Co K.,
48th Reg't, N. C. T.

50-1m.

Flour Wanted,

For County use, to be distributed among Soldier's families.

E. A. VOGLER,
President Board of Sustenance.

Salem, March 13, 1863. 45-tf

TERMS OF THE

DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper 1 Month	$1 00
" 3 Months	2 00
" 6 Months	3 00
" 12 Months	5 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, and we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy.—This is what the Richmond papers are sold for which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found inferior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany,
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c.. &c.

For sale at this Office.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE. A THIRD EDITION OF
BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC FOR 1863

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Jan. 1863.

Headq'rters, Camp of Instruction, RALEIGH, March 28, 1863.
Special Orders, No. 804.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT According to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangemnts accordingly.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.
J. C. PIERCE, Adjutant. April 3-3t

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned, having at March Term, 1863, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of A. J Stafford deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. J. WILSON, Executor.

March 27th, 1863 48-tf.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, Rhubarb, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea, Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, German Bitters, Teeth Brushes, Matches, &c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1863.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $00. Ten copies for $00. Fifteen copies for $00. Twenty copies for $00

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpœnas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year, $4
For six months, 2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

Its Southern writers contribute to it

POEM, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE,

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY
Miss S. A. MINER,

of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7.

Among the distinguished pens which grace the Fireside, are

Hon. WM. GILMORE SIMMS, of S. C., Judge MEEK, of Alabama, &c.

Address
JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor,
Augusta, Ga.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Rope, Curry Combs
Drugs and Medicines,
Dyestuffs, &c., &c.

may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44-4w-pd

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

QUININE & MORPHINE for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTIES	WHITE FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	3,570	19	611	6022
Anson	6,569	761	6951	13664
Ashe	3,853	27	306	3380
Beaufort	9,423	143	391	7966
Bertie	5,341	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6 933	435	5327	11965
Brunswick	4,516	280	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12834
Burke	8,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,403	704	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,997	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	978	2127	5843
Carteret	6,464	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	479	9355	15915
Catawba	9,038	93	1664	10306
Chatham	14,858	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,699	38	519	0186
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,105	109	2131	12 48
Columbus	5,279	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2594	7416
Davidson	12,378	147	3078	16601
Davie	6,601	101	2292	8494
Duplin	8,926	374	716	16786
Edgecombe	6,280	368	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	581	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	14,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,626	153	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,548	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,662	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,341	6	281	5588
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,983	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	194	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	483	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10339	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	529	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,927	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,196	489	7028	16693
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2489	10492
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,403	143	1397	4943
Union	8 983	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10301	15726
Washington	3,896	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,721	82	154	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 914	286	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8 229	64	369	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 00 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 4 cents per quarter, or 2 cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 ozs. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratt'ion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	140 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.		

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known)